

(2) 100,000 copies of the pamphlet in Spanish; to be distributed to the Capitol Guide Service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 260—DESIGNATING "NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY"

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. BYRD, Mr. DODD, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KOHL, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. BOND, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 260

Whereas the people of the United States should celebrate children as the most valuable asset of the Nation;

Whereas children represent the future, hope, and inspiration of the United States;

Whereas the children of the United States should be allowed to feel that their ideas and dreams will be respected because adults in the United States take time to listen;

Whereas many children of the United States face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter adolescent years;

Whereas it is important for parents to spend time listening to their children on a daily basis;

Whereas modern societal and economic demands often pull the family apart;

Whereas encouragement should be given to families to set aside a special time for all family members to engage together in family activities;

Whereas adults in the United States should have an opportunity to reminisce on their youth and to recapture some of the fresh insight, innocence, and dreams that they may have lost through the years;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the United States will provide an opportunity to emphasize to children the importance of developing an ability to make the choices necessary to distance themselves from impropriety and to contribute to their communities;

Whereas the designation of a day to commemorate the children of the Nation will emphasize to the people of the United States the importance of the role of the child within the family and society;

Whereas the people of the United States should emphasize to children the importance of family life, education, and spiritual qualities; and

Whereas children are the responsibility of all Americans and everyone should celebrate the children of the United States, whose questions, laughter, and tears are important to the existence of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that October 11, 1998, should be designated as "National Children's Day"; and

(2) the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe "National Children's Day" with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I submit a resolution that designated October 11, 1998 as National Children's Day.

Our children are our future. Over 5 million children, however, go hungry

at some point each month. There has been a 60 percent increase in the number of children needing foster care in the last 10 years. Many children today face crises of grave proportions, especially as they enter their adolescent years.

The establishment of a National Children's Day would help us focus on our children's needs and recognize their accomplishments. It would encourage families to spend more quality time together and highlight the special importance of the child in the family unit.

It is important that we show our support for the youth of America. This simple resolution will foster family togetherness and ensure that our children receive the attention they deserve.

I urge my colleagues to join me in establishing National Children's Day. •

SENATE RESOLUTION 261—TO PRIVATIZE THE SENATE BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOPS AND THE SENATE RESTAURANTS

Mr. BROWNBACK submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 261

Resolved, That (a) the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall convert the Senate barber shop and Senate beauty shop to operation by a private sector source under contract.

(b) The Architect of the Capitol shall convert the Senate restaurants to operation by a private sector source under contract.

SENATE RESOLUTION 262—TO STATE THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PLACE A PRIORITY ON FORMULATING A COMPREHENSIVE AND STRATEGIC POLICY WITH JAPAN IN ADVANCING SCIENCE

Mr. ROTH (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 262

Whereas, advances in science and technology will continue to underlie the prosperity and security of the United States and the international community into the next century;

Whereas, the United States and Japan are global leaders in science and technology;

Whereas, the rapid pace of innovation creates growing linkages between science and technology and bilateral relations in security and trade;

Whereas, the Government of Japan, through its 1996 Basic Plan for Science and Technology, made science and technology a higher priority area of investment for the Government of Japan;

Whereas, the Supplemental Budget of the Government of Japan for 1998 will result in more than a 21 percent increase in the Government of Japan's support for science and technology this year;

Whereas, advances in Japanese science and technology are increasingly at the global frontier;

Whereas, cooperation between the United States and Japan in science and technology holds the promise of better assuring human health and nutrition, enhancing the quality of the environment, lessening the impact of natural and man-made disasters, providing for more productive agriculture, stimulating discoveries in the basic processes of life and matter, expanding supplies of energy, furthering advances in space exploration, improving manufacturing processes, and strengthening communications through electronic language translation;

Whereas, productive collaboration with Japan has increased due to negotiated frameworks such as the bilateral Agreement for Cooperation in Science and Technology and efforts by the Government of Japan to invite larger numbers of U.S. scientists to participate in university, government and industrial research in Japan;

Whereas, the flow of science and technology from the United States to Japan is nonetheless still larger than the reverse due partly to barriers Japan has erected to the outward flow of scientific and technological information and data, as well as barriers to the inward flow of foreign investment and foreign participation in industrial organizations such as consortia and associations;

Whereas, the application of rigorous scientific methods to the development of standards and regulations can help mitigate certain market access and trade problems;

Whereas, Japan's treatment of scientific and technological advances continues to handicap U.S. innovators in Japan due to inadequate intellectual property protection;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) The Government of the United States should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of engaging and cooperating with Japan in advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world;

(2) Among other goals, that policy should aim to promote strategic cooperation on areas that further U.S. policy interests in science and technology; more balanced flows of scientific and technological information and personnel between the United States and Japan; more rigorous application of scientific methods in the development of standards and regulations to promote efficient technological progress and mitigate trade problems; and more equitable intellectual property protection; and

(3) The Government of the United States should integrate this strategic policy into current and future science and technology agreements with the Government of Japan.

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Mr. BINGAMAN to submit a resolution to state the sense of the Senate that the Governments of the United States and Japan should place priority on formulating a comprehensive and strategic policy of advancing science and technology for the benefit of both nations as well as the rest of the world.

As this body is well aware, Japan is facing a number of economic and financial challenges that are of vital importance to the bilateral relationship. I have spoken about these challenges at length in other fora including through a hearing recently held by the Finance Committee. While our priority in bilateral relations should remain Japan's rapid economic recovery, we must not lose sight of other aspects of the relationship that are important to our shared future.

For example, Japan is a major source of leading-edge science and technology. Two years ago, the Government of Japan released its Basic Plan for Science and Technology. That plan called for substantial funding increases and important policy reforms to further innovation in the country's science and technology programs and processes.

This year, the Government of Japan will increase its investment in science and technology by more than 21 percent. With these new resources, Japan—already at the forefront in many areas of science and technology—will be poised to make further important advances.

For decades, the U.S. has shared the fruit of its own basic research with Japan and the rest of the world in an effort to enhance global prosperity and the lives of average people around the world. With its increased resources devoted to science and technology, Japan has a more important opportunity to join the United States in taking a similar approach toward sharing advances in science and technology. The potential for greater benefits for both countries and for the rest of the world are enormous.

For example, opportunities are emerging to improve human health by jointly addressing the problems posed by infectious diseases; sustaining the quality of the environment through research on global climate change; reducing the risks posed by earthquakes and hurricanes; furthering the fundamental understanding of matter so important for advances in new materials, telecommunications, and new medical treatments; and better ensuring mutual security.

Partly because Japan was engaged in catching up with other leaders in science and technology for much of the postwar period, Tokyo tended to emphasize the accumulation—rather than the sharing—of information. Now that Japan is a global leader in science and technology, however, I believe Tokyo should move toward greater emphasis on cooperation. Similarly, I believe it important that Japan pay more attention to basic research that advances general knowledge as opposed to Tokyo's traditional emphasis on applied research.

The potential for a greater bilateral partnership in science and technology is growing, and both the U.S. and Japanese governments should work toward turning that potential into reality. That is the purpose of this resolution and I urge my colleagues to support its early passage.●

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today in enthusiastic support of the statement made by Senator ROTH concerning the U.S.-Japan relationship and, furthermore, to ask our colleagues to support this resolution.

As you are aware, I have been integrally involved over the years with many of my colleagues in ascertaining the obstacles and opportunities that

exist between the United States and Japan. I have offered ongoing support for a cooperative, forward-looking bilateral relationship that is defined by transparency, access, equity and reciprocity. Given the current environment in East Asia and the potential for political economic instability, I believe the U.S.-Japan relationship to be one of our country's most important in that region, and worthy of constant and precise attention.

In the future, much as in the past, Japan will be both partner and competitor, and we must ensure that we maintain our support for this relationship while we recognize both its possibilities and its limitations.

The resolution submitted by Senator ROTH and I identifies the level of science and technology interaction that has developed between the United States and Japan over the last decade, and gives a number of suggestions as to where we should go in the future. Specific reference is made to the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Agreement, which is now being re-negotiated by our two governments. Let me describe in concise terms what I see as important in this regard.

Significantly, the United States and Japan are, at present, cooperating in a range of projects as diverse as Global Change, Earthquake Disaster Mitigation, Emerging Infectious Diseases, Global Information Infrastructure, Space Cooperation, Thermonuclear Experimentation, Deep Sea Drilling, and Sustainable Development. Individually, these projects include the participation of nearly every department and agency in the U.S. government, and all have been initiated and have prospered as a result of the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Agreement. All of these projects will grow even more substantially with the renewal of the agreement. Clearly this is something to be encouraged.

Significantly, all of these projects mentioned above will benefit not only the United States and Japan, but also the developed and developing countries in the world—many of which are eager for the knowledge and technology that derive from our two countries' cooperative activities. This interaction has already provided innumerable advantages to the international community, and can only provide even more in the future. With certain conditions, it deserves our wholehearted support.

The current resolution outlines some, but not all of these conditions. As specific examples, we need to ensure that the cooperative interaction between the United States and Japan results in balanced and easily accessible flows of information between the United States and Japan, and that all data from this interaction be easily available to other scientists and engineers in the international community. International access to private sector laboratories in Japan needs to be improved. Divisions that exist between ministries in Japan—fragmentation

that creates serious obstacles for research projects that include national universities and government research laboratories—must be made less evident. Effective mechanisms that allow the U.S. and other countries to participate in Japanese research projects need to be identified and obstacles that preclude this interaction eliminated. A more complete development of common regulations and standards should be pursued, and dual use and export control policies clarified. Questions relating to intellectual property rights have existed far too long and should be rectified. Finally, the obvious relationship that exists between science, technology and trade relations should be recognized, and understandings reached between the two governments on important, cross-cutting issues.

While these aforementioned problems should not prevent the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Agreement from being renewed, our concerns should be made apparent during negotiations.

I would argue that any new agreement must satisfy three criteria:

First, it must recognize that serious structural and procedural asymmetries still exist between the two countries and that they must be resolved;

Second, it must provide freedom for scientists and engineers to interact and complete their research as free as possible from government interference;

Finally, it must recognize that the results that derive from U.S.-Japan science and technology cooperation has the potential to alleviate many of the problems we face in the world today and, as such, should be easily diffused into the international community.

Much of our current science and technology cooperation with Japan rests on a single but extremely important premise: the U.S. economic and national security interest depends upon its ability to complete fundamental research in critical areas, and then encourage innovation that will result in competitive advantage. Where this research might once have been done in isolation and without data input from other countries, it now requires the capacity to access information and technologies being developed elsewhere. While the United States has been inattentive to the importance of increased expenditures on science and technology, Japan has not. While we still lead in many technologies, we will not do so in perpetuity.

Science and engineering are the archetypical endeavors of the current international society: individuals and ideas come together in an effort to improve the collective welfare of the global community at large. We must recognize this dynamic, and encourage it every way we can.

Let me emphasize that the results of research in laboratories across the world are not abstractions. As America's productivity, competitiveness, and economic performance—indeed, its very economic security—depends upon

cooperative research and development with Japan and other countries, these results provide tangible advantages for families in New Mexico and every other state in the union. The car you drive, the home you live in, the appliances you use, the food you eat, the air you breathe—all of these derive from research and development programs that were undertaken yesterday. These programs should be a national priority.

To this end, it is essential that we further solidify the cooperative linkages that exist between our two countries, to find ways to leverage increasingly scarce funds, to combine diverse and complementary streams of ideas and technologies, and to provide mutual advantages to our respective societies and the international community as a whole.

Although some would deny the obvious synergies that exist between the United States and Japan at this time, it is not in our national interest to do so. The question is no longer whether these synergies will exist, but under what conditions they will exist. Interaction between our two countries exists on a scale far beyond what many once considered possible, and it will only grow as scientific and technological interaction between the two countries increases. We should take real pride in this development, just as we must, at the same time, carefully consider the path we will follow in the future.

While the current resolution is non-binding, it does reflect our desire to engage Japan in an ongoing, cooperative, and reciprocal relationship. Senator ROTH and I consider the U.S.-Japan Science and Technology Agreement to be an interactive arrangements of the highest importance, and we hope other colleagues will join us in our support for its renewal.

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SENATE ATTENDING THE FUNERAL OF A SENATOR

Mr. WARNER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 263

Resolved, That, upon approval by the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the representatives of the Senate who attend the funeral of a Senator, including the funeral of a retired Senator. Expenses of the Senate representatives attending the funeral of a Senator shall be processed on vouchers submitted by the Secretary of the Senate and approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 3390

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2132) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 99, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8104. Effective on June 30, 1999, section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under section 101(b) of Public Law 104-208; 110 Stat. 3009-111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is amended—

(1) by striking out “not later than June 30, 1997,” and inserting in lieu thereof “not later than June 30, 1999,”; and

(2) by striking out “\$1,000,000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$500,000”.

STEVENS (AND INOUE) AMENDMENT NO. 3391

Mr. STEVENS (for himself and Mr. INOUE) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2132, supra; as follows:

On page 99, in between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8104(a) On page 34, line 24, strike out all after “\$94,500,000” down to and including “1999” on page 35, line 7.

(b) On page 42, line 1, strike out the amount “\$2,000,000,000”, and insert the amount “\$1,775,000,000”.

(c) In addition to funds provided under title I of this Act, the following amounts are hereby appropriated: for “Military Personnel, Army”, \$58,000,000; for “Military Personnel, Navy”, \$43,000,000; for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$14,000,000; for “Military Personnel, Air Force”, \$44,000,000; for “Reserve Personnel, Army”, \$5,377,000; for “Reserve Personnel, Navy”, \$3,684,000; for “Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps”, \$1,103,000; for “Reserve Personnel, Air Force”, \$1,000,000; for “National Guard Personnel, Army”, \$9,392,000; and “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”, \$4,112,000”.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount available in this Act for “Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense”, real property maintenance is hereby decreased by reducing the total amounts appropriated in the following accounts: “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, by \$58,000,000; “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”, by \$43,000,000; “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”, by \$14,000,000; and “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”, \$44,000,000.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the total amount appropriated under the heading “National Guard and Reserve Equipment”, is hereby reduced by \$24,668,000.

STEVENS AMENDMENT NO. 3392

Mr. STEVENS proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2132, supra; as follows:

On page 99, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. . For an additional amount for “Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer

Fund,” \$1,858,600,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, the defense health program appropriations and working capital funds: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

ROBERTS AMENDMENT NO. 3393

Mr. ROBERTS proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2132, supra; as follows:

On page 99, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8104. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be obligated or expended for any deployment of forces of the Armed Forces of the United States to Yugoslavia, Albania, or Macedonia unless and until the President, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the Minority Leader of the Senate, transmits to Congress a report on the deployment that includes the following:

(1) The President's certification that the presence of those forces in each country to which the forces are to be deployed is necessary in the national security interests of the United States.

(2) The reasons why the deployment is in the national security interests of the United States.

(3) The number of United States military personnel to be deployed to each country.

(4) The mission and objectives of forces to be deployed.

(5) The expected schedule for accomplishing the objectives of the deployment.

(6) The exit strategy for United States forces engaged in the deployment.

(7) The costs associated with the deployment and the funding sources for paying those costs.

(8) The anticipated effects of the deployment on the morale, retention, and effectiveness of United States forces.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to a deployment of forces—

(1) in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 795; or

(2) under circumstances determined by the President to be an emergency necessitating immediate deployment of the forces.

SANTORUM AMENDMENT NO. 3394

Mr. SANTORUM proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 2132, supra; as follows:

On page 26, line 8, increase the amount by \$8,200,000.

On page 10, line 6, reduce the first amount by \$8,200,000.

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, this amendment to S. 2132, the Fiscal Year 1999 Defense Appropriations Act, seeks to add \$8.2 million for the procurement of M888, 60-millimeter, high-explosive munitions for the Marine Corps.

The additional funds would help alleviate training constraints for Marine